

Begin

REEL # 215

KEL' DYUSHEY, F.A.  
to

L 22480-66 EWT(d)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(1)/ETC(m)-6 IJP(c)  
ACC NR: AP6007934 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0065/66/000/003/0057/0058

AUTHOR: Sokolov, A. I.; Shutalev, B. I.; Kel'dyushev, F. A. (Deceased) 39  
13

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of the quality of oil<sup>14</sup> on the life of an internal combustion engine

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 3, 1966, 57-58

TOPIC TAGS: lubricant property, lubricant, internal combustion engine component

ABSTRACT: The authors note the absence of uniform criteria for assessing the point at which crankcase oil should be changed in internal combustion engines. At present, motor pools set their own criteria for oil changes. It is proposed that a central scientific research institute be set up for engine lubricant problems. It is concluded that there is a lack of communication between engine operators and those who analyze the quality of crankcase oil.

SUB CODE: 21/

SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 002/

OTH REF: 000

UDC: 665.521.5

Cord 1/1 BK

KEL'DYUSNEV, V. A.

36691. Kel'dyusnev, V. A. Vliyaniye nakatki-na izmeneniye udarnoy vyazkosti. Trudy tomskogo elektromekhan. In-ta inzhenerov zh-d transporta, t. xiv, 1948, c. 33-43

S0: Letopis' Zhurnal' rykh Statey, Vol 50, Moskva, 1949

KEL'DYUSHEV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk dots.

Manufacturing bearing bushings having working layers made of babbitt  
sheet fastened by pressing. Vest. mash. 38 no.3:38-39 Nr '58.  
(Bearings (Machinery)) (MIRA 11:2)

KEL'DZHAYEV, Sh.

Characteristics of virgin light Sierozems of the piedmont plateau of  
central Kopetdag. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no. 4:32-37 '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Turkmenskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KELE, Alfred. okleveles textilmérnök, tudományos munkatárs

State of the world's synthetic fiber industry in 1963. Magyar  
textil 17 no.2:96-3 of cover F '65.

1. Research Institute of Textile Industry, Budapest.

SUEV, I.; EZHDIK, Ig.; KELEBEKOV, D.

On combined trauma in the Rodopi mining area. Khirurgia 15  
no.9/10:861-867 '62.

(MINING) (ACCIDENTS INDUSTRIAL)



KELEBERDA, B., inzh.-stroitel'; KAL'YANOV, O., brigadir

Let's use economical designs of rafter trusses. Sil'.bud. 12  
no.2:7-8 F '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Pershotravnevskoye rayonnoye otdeleniye "Sil'gospstekhniki"  
Donetskoy oblasti (for Keleberda). 2. Stroitel'naya brigada  
kolkhoza imeni Lenina Pershotravnevskogo rayona, Donetskoy  
oblasti (for Kal'yanov).  
(Trusses)

KELEBERDA, K. Ya.

"Immediate Results of the Application of Pneumoperitoneum in Clinical Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis." Thesis for degree of Cand. Medical Sci. Sub 14 Dec 50, Acad Med Sci USSR

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.

KELEBERDA, K.Ya., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SAVON, A.A.

Scientific session of the Institute of Tuberculosis of the Academy  
of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Probl.tub. 34 no.3:72-74  
My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(TUBERCULOSIS)

*K. E. BERDA, K. Ya.*

**K. E. BERDA, K. Ya.**

Sixth all-Union conference of phtyisiologists. Vest. AMN SSSR 12  
no.5:83-90 '57. (MIRA 11:1)  
(TUBERCULOSIS)

~~KELEBERKA~~, K.Ye., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; NIKOLAYEVA, L.V.

State of endocrine system in pulmonary tuberculous patients. Probl.  
tub. 35 no.1:33-37 '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz otdeleniya IV Upravleniya Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya  
SSSR (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A.Ye. Babukhin).  
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, physiol.  
adrenal glands, gonads & pituitary gland funct. (Rus))  
(ADRENAL GLANDS, in various dis.  
tuberc., pulm. (Rus))  
(GONADS, in various dis.  
same)  
(PITUITARY GLAND, in various dis.  
same)

GUR'YEVA, I.O.; KELEHERDA, K.Ya., kand. med. nauk.

Sixth All-Union Congress of Phthisiologists. Probl. tub. 35 no.6:107-  
120 '57. (MIRA 12:1)

(TUBERCULOSIS--CONGRESS)

KHLEBBERDA, K.Ya.

Report on the activities of "Problemy tuberkuleza" in 1958.  
Probl.tub. 37 no.4:117-118 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Sekretar' zhurnala "Problemy tuberkuleza".  
(TUBERCULOSIS--PERIODICALS)

KHLEBERDA, K.Ya.

Fifteenth session of the Tuberculosis Institute of the Academy  
of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Vest. AMN SSSR 14 no.10:  
70-78 '59. (MIRA 13 :6)

(TUBERCULOSIS--CONGRESSSES)



KELEBERDA, K. Ya., kand. med. nauk

Course and treatment of tuberculosis in diabetes mellitus.  
Probl. tub. 40 no.5:34-39 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - deystvitel'nyy  
chlen AMN SSSR prof. N. A. Shmelev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya  
SSSR.

(TUBERCULOSIS) (DIABETES)

ACCESSION NR: AT4042309

S/0000/63/003/000/0315/0325

AUTHOR: Keleberda, V. S.; Tolmach, I. M.

TITLE: Induction devices for measuring small Reynolds numbers

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po teoreticheskoy i prikladnoy magnitnoy gidrodinamike. 3d, Riga, 1962. Voprosy\* magnitnoy gidrodinamiki (Problems in magnetic hydrodynamics); doklady\* soveshchaniya, v. 3. Riga, Izd-vo AN LatSSR, 1963, 310-325

TOPIC TAGS: Reynolds number, magnetic number, hydromagnetics, induction meter, gas conductivity, conductivity measurement

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the problem of measuring small Reynolds numbers in connection with the need to determine the electroconductivity of gases at high temperatures. The three basic methods for the measurement of the conductivity of an ionized gas are reviewed. These are: the probe method and two radiophysical methods (the circuit Q method and the microwave attenuation method). The shortcomings of these methods can be largely overcome if for measuring the electroconductivity of the stationary flow of an ionized gas, one uses a small single-phase induction-type magnetogasdynamic generator as the metering unit for the small magnetic Reynolds number. The IEP-01 device - the first model of an induction meter of ionized gas flow conductance - is described in

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detail. This instrument is said to be based on an improved circuitry of an induction-type flow meter operating on the radial component of the primary magnetic field. The principal parts of this instrument are: 1. An axisymmetrical magnetic field inductor consisting of : a. a driving coil (750 turns) fed by alternating current of industrial frequency and b. an eight-section magnetic conductor of electrotechnical steel; 2. Two measuring coils (5,000 turns each), fastened in the region of the terminations of the magnetic conductor; 3. The channel of the conducting medium. The principle of operation of this device is analyzed in the text. Experimental tests of the IEP-01 have shown that, when using the instrument to solve certain technical problems, the electrical conductivity of a stationary flow of an ionized gas can be measured with satisfactory accuracy. However, it was also found that the experimental possibilities of the instrument were rather severely limited because of its insufficient sensitivity. In the next section of the paper, the authors described a test generator. The development of this generator was the result of the need to create a highly-sensitive device to be used in a number of physical research tasks involving stationary flows of ionized gases and, in particular, the measurement of the electrical conductivity of such gases. The magnetic system and the electrical circuitry of this generator are described in separate sections

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of the paper, and mathematical expressions are given for the calculation of the pertinent technical characteristics. The method of calibration is shown to consist, essentially, in the determination of the constant C of the instrument by means of a non-magnetic metal bar of known conductivity and given dimensions. The exact method of calibration is described in some detail in the article. Tests of an experimental model showed that 1. the theoretical postulates underlying the design of the instrument are correct; 2. experimental results were sufficiently stable and reliable. The specifications of the model were as follows: driving voltage - 15-50 volts; driving current - 60 - 200 amperes; constant C of the instrument  $-7 \pm 8\%$ . This instrument is said by the authors to permit the measurement of Reynolds number above  $10^{-3}$ . Orig. art, has: 8 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM,ME

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 003

3/3  
Card

KELEBERDINSKIY, B. A. (Co-author)

See: GRABOVSKIY, G. I.

KELEBERDINSKIY, B. A. "Fumigation of Tobacco Seeds with Chloropicrin,"  
Vestnik Sel'skokhoziaistvennoi Nauki, Tekhnicheskie Kul'tury,  
no. 4, 1940, pp. 38-41. 77.8 V63

So: Sira Si - 1953, 15 December 1953

KELEBEYEV, G.

Our way of working. Pozh. delo 7 no. 2:16 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Nachal'nik Otdela pozhar'noy okhrany Dagestanskoy ASSR.  
(Daghestan--Fire departments)

Kelechevskiy, W.

POLAND/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances

E-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, No 7629

Author : Kelechevskiy W.

Inst : Not Given

Title : A Quantitative Fluoride Determination by a Chromatographic Method on an Impregnated Paper

Orig Pub : Roczn. chem. 1956, 30, No 3, 953-958

Abstract : A method for the determination of microgram quantities of  $F^-$  is described. It is based on the formation of white spots on an orange colored background of paper impregnated with 0.02N  $K_4(Fe(CN)_6)$  and 0.02N  $UO_2(NO_3)_2$  solutions. The test solution is placed on the strips of impregnated paper which are suspended in a crystallizing dish containing a layer of glycerin on the bottom (in the proportion two parts of water and one part of glycerin.) The dish is covered with a plate and immersed into a boiling water bath. Subsequently, the paper strips are dried and the area of the white spots formed is measured by means of millimeter tracing paper. The area of the white spots is proportional to the  $F^-$

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POLAND/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances

E-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, No 7629

concentration. For each and every paper and condition of analysis, a standard  $F^-$  solution is used to obtain a few spots for the plotting of a calibration curve. The presence of  $Cl^-$ ,  $Br^-$  and  $I^-$  does not interfere with the  $F^-$  determination. The determination error is  $\pm 5\%$ .

Card : 2/2

2-1

KELECSENYI, Zoltan

Manufacture of stressed concrete purlins for typical industrial  
halls. Magyar ipar 12 no.10:458-464 '63.



KELECZENYI, Zoltan; SEREGI, Gyorgy

Aluminum structures in the building industry. Musz elet 16 no.9:1,11  
Ap '61. (EEAI 10:6)  
(Hungary--Building materials) (Aluminum)

**KELEKHSAYEV, V. YA.**

AID Nr. 991-3 17 June

**BRITTLE-CRACK ARRESTING (USSR)**

Kelekhsayev, V. Ya., and N. F. Lashko. Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 3,  
1983, 13-20, S/125/63/000/003/003/012

The ability of ductile interlayers to arrest brittle-crack propagation in steels has been investigated. The ductile interlayers were produced by face-to-face copper brazing of two steel plates and rolling the composite plate to a thickness of 26 mm for flat specimens, or by copper brazing a round steel bar into a hollow steel cylinder for round specimens. For round specimens 30X1CA steel [Cromansil] was used; for flat specimens, a high-strength alloy steel [unidentified]. Specimens were austenitized at 870°C, oil-quenched, and tempered at 200-600°C for 2 hrs. Tests at room temperature revealed that in both flat and round specimens the copper interlayers lowered the tensile strength somewhat—for instance, from 136 to 115-129 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> for 30X1CA steel tempered at 450°C and from 152.8 to 137.2-149.1 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> for the other steel tempered at 450°C. Elongation was not affected, but the reduction of area of round specimens tempered as above increased from 32 to 49%. The

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AID Nr. 991-3 17 June

BRITTLE-CRACK ARRESTING [Cont'd]

S/125/63/000/003/003/012

notch toughness of the unidentified steel tempered at 200°C was found to depend upon the distance between the crack arrester and the notch bottom. It varied from 25 kg-m/cm<sup>2</sup> with the notch bottom just touching the crack arrester to 7.5 kg-m/cm<sup>2</sup> with the notch bottom 3 mm from the crack arrester; the notch toughness of specimens without crack arrester was 4 kg-m/cm<sup>2</sup>. The crack arrester perpendicular to the notch bottom did not improve the notch toughness. In static bending, the notched specimens with the crack arrester at a certain distance (up to 2 mm) from the notch bottom resisted brittle fracture better. At 500°C under stresses of 65 and 70 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> the specimens with crack arrester tempered at 200°C had a rupture life of 8700 and 135 sec, respectively, whereas solid specimens under stresses of 69.5 and 58 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> had a rupture life of 25 and 293 sec. The endurance strength of the specimens with crack arresters was considerably lower than that of solid specimens.

[ND]

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1 JUL 28 65 EXP(e)/EXT(m)/EXP(i)/EMA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/LWP(b)/EMA(c)

PI-U LWP(c) MJW/JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5017690

UR/0133/65/000/007/0647/0649

669.141

AUTHOR: Beloruzov, S. M.; Ivanov, F. D.; Kelakhsayev, V. Ya.; Lashko, N. F.; Sokolova, Z. N.; Fridrikhsen, V. K.

TITLE: Experimental manufacture of composite structural steel sheets with a ductile layer

SOURCE: Stal', no. 7, 1965, 647-649

TOPIC TAGS: structural steel, high strength steel, steel plate, steel sheet composite plate, composite sheet, composite steel strength, composite steel ductility, 3VK composite steel, 3VK steel

ABSTRACT: Composite three-layer sheets of 3VK structural steel were made by hot rolling packs assembled from 100-120 x 650 x 2500 mm slabs of Cr-Ni-Mo structural steel, thinner slabs (25-45 x 650 x 2360 mm) of the same steel with a somewhat different composition and alloying elements, and a 5-10 mm layer of iron powder between the slabs. The assembled packs held under a pressure of 100-150 MPa were tack welded, and then welded along the entire perimeter. The welded packs, 125, 145, or 175 mm thick, were hot rolled to a thickness of 19-20 mm in the roughing train and then to a thickness of 2.5-4.0 mm in the finishing train. The thicknesses of individual layers in the pack were 120, 6, and 40 mm and in the finished

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HUNGARY

CSANYI, Endre, KELEMEN, Agnes, and BORSY, Jozsef, of the Research Institute for the Pharmaceutical Industry (Gyogyszeripari Kutato Intezet) in Budapest.

"The Effects of Cyanocobalamin Monocarboxylic Acid on Rat Hemopoieses"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 23, No 2, 1963, pp. 211-217.

Abstract: [German article] The effects of antivitamine-B<sub>12</sub> on the number of circulating leucocytes and erythrocytes in normal rats and on post-hemorrhagic hemopoieses in rats were studied. The circulating granulocytes temporarily decreased in normal rats; however, the number of erythrocytes remained constant. This effect could be minimized by the use of methionine but not of vitamine-B<sub>12</sub>. A chronical enrichment in the organs of the rats showed no damaging effects. Eight references, including 3 Hungarian, 2 German, and 3 Western.

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H/007/60/000/005-6/002/002  
A211/A026

AUTHORS: Kelemen, Andorné, Doctor, Scientific Associate; Magyar, Laura  
H. Doctor, Scientific Associate

TITLE: New Class "B" Insulating Material in Electrical Industry

PERIODICAL: Elektrotechnika, 1960, No. 5/6, pp. 232-234.

TEXT: The classification of electrical insulating materials in Hungary is based on the international IEC-85 standards. The Hungarian electrical industry is developing rapidly and the production of class "B" insulating material is therefore being given special attention. Since mica, which is used in insulating material, is expensive and has to be imported, efforts have been made to find a suitable and cheap substitute. The VETRO-ASBEST insulating material produced by the Swiss ISOLA Factory (SIB) was taken as a basis for the Hungarian VETRAN and VETREX insulating materials developed by the authors. VETRAN consists of asbestos paper impregnated with epoxy varnish, while VETRAX is VETRAN reinforced with glass cloth on one or both sides. The materials used in the production of VETREX and VETRAN were 1) metal-free 0.1-0.25 mm thick asbestos paper; 2) 0.04 mm thick, alkali-free

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H/007/60/000/005-6/002/002  
A211/A026

New Class "B" Insulating Material in Electrical Industry

glass cloth treated with chromium chloride methacrylate<sup>1</sup> or with polyvinyl acetate and 3) epoxy varnish. The properties of epoxy varnish and the advantages of using it in Hungarian insulating materials are described. The main advantages of the new insulating material are that no additional adhesive substance has to be applied owing to the adhesive property of epoxy varnish, which reduces production time; the heat-conducting capacity of the new material is even higher than that of mica-substances. VETREX and VETRAN can be manufactured manually or by machines. The varnished asbestos glass can be stored in sheets or rolls. When this material is used for insulating windings the following procedure is applied: the material is pressed to the desired size and placed between windings without being varnished. It is then submitted to a pressure of 5-50 kg/sq cm, depending on the structure, and treated for 8-4 hours at a temperature of 140-160°C. The Swiss VETRO-ASBEST is used by the CKD in Prague for insulating windings of pole coils in d-c motors. A table listing the data of VETRO-ASBEST as given in the firm's prospectus and as measured by the authors, the data of VETREX, a graph and a table showing the moisture absorption of VETREX and the Swiss VETRONIT D in relation to time, a table containing the prices

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H/007/60/000/005-6/002/002  
A211/A026

New Class "B" Insulating Material in Electrical Industry

of VETREX, VETRAN and SPECIAL MIKANIT are given in the article. The VETREX heat conductivity is  $0.48 \text{ kcal/m hr}^{\circ}\text{C}$  while the SPECIAL MIKANIT produced by the Klement Gottwald Electrical Products Plant has a heat conductivity of only  $0.16 \text{ kcal/m hr}^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The VETREX was tested for fatigue strength and subjected to a temperature of  $130^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 2,000 hours and no change in heat resistance was observed. The thickness of VETREX and VETRAN is determined by the thickness of the basic material used, i.e. a 0.04 mm thick glass cloth with 0.2 mm asbestos paper will give a 0.25-0.28 mm thick VETREX or VETRAN. The change in the final dimension of the product is 30-35% at a pressure of  $50 \text{ kg/cm}^2$  and at a temperature of  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$ . There are 1 figure and 3 tables. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Szerves Vegyipari és Műanyagipari Kutató Intézet (Research Institute of Organic Chemistry and Synthetic Material Industry);  
Villamosipari Kutató Intézet (Research Institute of the Electrical Industry)

SUBMITTED: January, 1960

Card 3/3

RAK, Kalman, dr.; CSERHATI, Istvan, dr.; KULEMEN, Endre, dr.

Detailed study of serum prothromboprotein and patients with acute erythro-myelosis and thrombocytopenia. Magy. belorv. arch. 13 no.1:22-27 Mr '60.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikájának (igazgató: Hetyényi, Géza, dr. [deceased], egyetemi tanár) közleménye.  
(BLOOD PLATELETS)  
(POLYCYTHEMIA VERA blood)  
(THROMBOCYTOPENIA blood)

KELEMEN, E.

HUNGARY

LEHOCZKY, Dezső, Dr. RAK, Kálmán, Dr. CSERNÁTI, István, Dr. KRIZSA, Ferenc, Dr. KELEMEN, Endre, Dr.; Institute for Graduate Medical Training of Budapest (Budapesti Orvostudományi Intézet) and Medical University of Szeged, I. Medical Clinic (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Belklinikája)

"Demonstration of a Thrombocytosis-Inducing Serum Component -- Before Acute Thrombocyte Elevation of Various Etiology -- in Mice and Men."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 10, 10 Mar 1963, pages 433-437.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Experiments have demonstrated a thrombocytosis-inducing activity in the serum of mice and men before an acute increase of the thrombocyte number. This activity was found in mice after five different procedures which resulted in acute thrombocytosis and in men having acute thrombocytosis of four different pathomechanisms. The proposal seems justified that this thrombopoietic plasma component plays a role in the reestablishment of the physiological thrombocytopoiesis and in the acute transitory thrombocytoses of varying degree. 13 Western, 6 Eastern European references.

1241

DANKO, Imre, dr.; KELEMEN, Ferenc

Mako, a town in Hungary. Elet tud 16 no.5:151-154 29 Ja '61.

KELEMEN, Frideric, lector.

Bubble chamber. Gaz mat B 13 no.12:712-718 D '62.

1. Univ. Babes-Bolyai, Cluj.

MAROCZI, Jozsef, dr.; BENKO, Aladar, dr.; RETHY, Lajos, dr.; KELEMEN, Geza, dr.;  
PACSA, Sandor, dr.

Immunological examinations of infants simultaneously vaccinated by  
oral poliovaccine and smallpox vaccine. Orv. hetil. 104 no.3:108-112  
20 Ja '63.

1. Human Oltoanyagtermelo es Kutato Intezet, Budapest, Pecs Orvostudo-  
manyi Egyetem, Mikrobiologiai Intezet, Baranya megyei Kozageszseg- es  
Jarvanyugyi Allomas, Viruslaboratorium.

(POLIOVACCINE, ORAL) (SMALLPOX VACCINE) (ANTIBODIES)

KELENYI, Gabor, okleveles gepeszmernok

Up-to-date knit goods. Magy textil 14 no.11:510-515 N '62.

1. Habselyem Kotottarugyar.

KELEMAN I.

COUNTRY : Hungary  
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Plants. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104737

AUTHOR : Kapas, S., Keleman, I.  
INST. : -  
TITLE : Variety Trials of Corn for Silage.

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar mezogazd., 1958, 13, No. 6, 6-7

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

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KERPEL-FRONIUS, E.; GATI, B.; DORAK, E.; KELEMEN, I.

Effect of a primary change of a single physiological constant  
of fluid homeostasis on the remaining constants. Acta med. hun.  
15 no.1:207-220 '60.

1. Kinderklinik der Medizinischen Universität, Pecs.  
(BODY FLUIDS)

KELEMAN, J.

Country : Hungary  
Category :

H-13

Abstr. Jour. :

46652

Author : Balazs, G.; Keleman, J.; Kilian, J.

Institut. :

Title : New Procedure of Accelerating Concrete Hardening

Orig. Pub. : Epitoanyag, 1958, 10, No 9, 326-331

Abstract : The known procedures of accelerating the process of hardening are considered. A procedure is described, for accelerating the hardening by incorporation of crystallization primers. It is noted that this results in strength increase during the initial periods of hardening, by 10-30%. Incorporation of crystallization primers is used in combination with other methods.

Cards:

[1/1

KELEMEN, Janos

The underpass of Astoria. Musz elet 18 no.4:1 14 F '63.

HUNGARY

KELENHEGYI, Marton, Dr. KELEMEN, Janos, Tibor, Dr, HORVATH, Gyoze, Dr;  
Medical University of Debrecen, I. Surgical Clinic (director: SZELECZKY,  
Gyula, Dr, professor) and Pathological Institute (director: ENDES,  
Pongrac, Dr) (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Sebészeti Klinika  
és Korbonctani Intezet).

"Simultaneous Occurrence of Diverticulum, Sarcoma, Carcinoma and  
Stone of the Urinary Bladder."

Budapest, Magyar Sebészet, Vol XVI, No 2, May 1963, pages 138-141.

Abstract: [Authors' German summary] In a 68 year old patient, the  
authors observed stone formations in the bladder. In the development  
of the sarcoma and carcinoma, which arose independently from each other,  
the role of the chronic irritation by the stones is noteworthy. 1  
Hungarian, 6 Western references.

1/1

Easily dischargeable water-glass cores. Koh lap 96 no.3: Suppl: Onto de  
14 no.3:66-67 Mr '63.

1. Csepeli Vas- es Acelontodek.

HUNGARY

KELEMEN, Iaszlo, DR. , Candidate of the Educational (Psychological) Sciences, Director of the Chair for Pedagogy at the University of High-School-Teacher Training (Tanarkepzo Foiskola Pedagogiai Tan-szeke) in Pecs.

"Pedagogic-Psychological Problems in Modernizing the Curriculum and the Teaching Methods in the General Schools and in the Training of High-School Teachers"

Budapest, Magyar Pszichologiai Szemle, Vol 20, No 1, 1963, pp. 99-111.

Abstract: Development of the ability for thinking and acting, rather than memorizing, should be stressed. If a merely passive participation of the pupil cannot be supplemented by active experimenting, means should at least be provided for digesting the subjects heard during the lectures. It is imperative to give a point-of-view, encompassing the entirety of the subject, in addition to imparting the details involved. Practicality should be stressed. Undue assistance to below-average pupils in the high school will result in a high failure

1/2

KELEMEN, Lajos, okleveles kohomernok

Manufacturing motorcycle cylinders by means of shell molding. Koh  
lap 83 no.12; Suppl: Ontode 11 no.12:284-287 D '60.

1. Csépel Muvek Vas- és Acélföntödek.

KELEMAN, VASILIIY DMITRIYEVICH

DECEASED

1964

C. '63

MEDICINE  
CANCER

KELEMBET, T. S.

25741 KELEMBET, T. S. O Primenenii seyantsev Kul'turnykh i Mest-nykh Sortov  
Yablo n' V Kachastve Podvoev. Sad i ogorod. 1948, No. 7, s.  
16-18.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948.



KELEMBETOVA, A. P.

26

**Iron-pigment deposits of Taman peninsula (Black Sea region).** N. B. Rfremov and A. P. Kelembetova. *Mineral. Syr's 13*, No. 3, 30-7 (1937); cf. Rfremov, *Ibid.* 11, No. 7 (1936).—Several large deposits of Fe ores suitable for the production of ochre are described. Some deposits are very rich in FeO<sub>3</sub>, giving after ignition a hematite-like pigment of red to brown-red color. The refined ochers showed a covering power of 44-60 g./sq. m. and linseed-oil absorption of 31-7%.

Chas. Blane

ASB. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

МЕЛЕНКОВА, А. П.

Periodic Law - Study and Teaching

Shaping the students' world outlook in the process of studying D. I. Mendeleev's periodic law. No. 4 J1-Ag 1952. Khim V. Shkolo.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

KELEMBETOVA, A.P.

"Pedagogical papers" read at the Rostov Pedagogical Institute. Kal. v  
shkole no. 4:80 JI-Ag '53. (MLA 9:3)  
(Chemistry--Study and teaching)

KELEMAN, AGNES

HUNGARIA/Surface Phenomena. Adsorption. Chromatography. Ion  
Interchange.

B-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26373

Author : Istvan Molnar, Agnes Keleman

Title : Adsorption of Organic Bases from Aqueous Solutions on Bleaching  
Earth

Orig Pub : Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1956, 62, No 8, 275-280

Abstract : A bleaching earth (I) well absorbing organic bases (methylene blue, morphine, cobaltamines) from diluted aqueous solutions was prepared by acid treatment of one of the Hungarian bentonites (B). The filtration capability of the suspension of I is three times greater than that of the initial B. The kinetics, dependence on pH and base adsorption isotherms (of Freudlich) on I were measured. A conclusion regarding the applicability of I to industrial extraction of organic bases from diluted aqueous solutions was made.

Card : 1/1

KELEMEN, Agnes M.; SIMON, A.

A vitamin B<sub>12</sub> antagonist isolated from *Propionibacterium shermanii*.  
I. Isolation, structure and microbiological examinations. Acta  
microbiol. acad. sci. hung. 8 no.3:223-230 '61.

1. Research Institute for Pharmaceutical Industry, and Chinoim  
Pharmaceutical and Chemical Works, Budapest.  
(VITAMIN B 12 antag) (PROPIOBACTERIUM)

KELEMEN, Agnes M.; SIMON, A.

A vitamin B<sub>12</sub> antagonist isolated from *Propionbacterium shermanii*.  
II. Investigations of the origin of factor X. *Acta microbiol. acad. sci. hung.* 8 no.3:231-235 '61.

1. Research Institute for Pharmaceutical Industry, and Chinoín  
Pharmaceutical and Chemical Works, Budapest.  
(VITAMIN B<sub>12</sub> antag) (PROPIONBACTERIUM)

KELEMEN, Andorne, Dr.; BERES, Vilmosne

Impregnatic lacquers and impregnation. Villamossag 10 no.3:  
77-82 Mr '62.

1. Tudományos munkatárs, Muanyagipari Kutató Intézet (for Kelemen).
2. Kutatómérnök, Klement Gottwald Villamossági Gyár (for Beres).

12.1200

H/007/62/000/008/001/001  
D286/D308

AUTHORS: Kelemen Andorné and Kopniczky Szaniszló

TITLE: Moisture resistant phenoplast moulding materials

PERIODICAL: Elektrotechnika, no. 8, 1962, 358 - 36

TEXT: A new moulding material, Doroszil, is described. It was developed by the two institutes (see Associations) with the assistance of Kőbányai-Műanyaggyár (Artificial Materials Factory of Kőbánya, Budapest) and Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem Szervetlen Kémiai Tanszék. (Eötvös Loránd Scientific University, Inorganic Chemistry Department). The moulding powder is manufactured by Kőbányai Műanyaggyár. The material combines many of the advantageous properties of moulding powders containing wood-flour or mineral fillers. Its use is advantageous both in power and in telecommunication industries and in particular where the equipment is exposed to moisture and heat as well as electrical and mechanical stresses. Its price is only slightly higher than that of usual materials. In developing the

Card 1/2



Moisture resistant phenoplast ...

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D286/D308

material the following main points were considered: Measurements of internal resistance in dry condition and also after subjection to moisture (according to DIN 53482), measurement of impact bending strength (DIN 53453), measurement of water absorption capacity. The experimental part of the development is described in detail and the properties of Doroszil are compared with those of other materials. There are 8 figures and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATIONS: Műanyagipari Kutató Intézet (Research Institute for the Artificial Materials Industry);  
Villamosipari Kutató Intézet (Research Institute for the Electrical Industry)

SUBMITTED: May 1962

Card 2/2

SIMON, A.; KOVACS, St.; KELEMEN, A.

Transistorized automatic installation for program regulating of  
thermal conditions of thermal treatment furnaces. Bul stiint polit  
Cluj 6:349-354 '63.

GFRO, Andor, dr.; KELEMEN, Andor, dr.; POMOTOR, Laszlo, dr.

Isolated gastric lymphogranulomatosis diagnosed intra vitam.  
Orv. hetil. 105 no.32:1514-1516 9 Ag '64.

1. IX. ker. Tanacs Gyali-uti Korhaza, Belosztaly es Fcvarosi  
Istvan Korhaz, Prosectura.

KELEMEN, A. 1948

(Clinic of Gen Med. , U. of Szeged.)

"Urethane, The Mechanism of Action of the New Carbamided Derivatives used Therapeutically. "

Le Sang. Biologie et Pathologie, 1948, 19/1(50-56)

Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 11, No. 3, p. 398

KHELEMEN, A.; FESZT, Gy.; FALL, S.

The role of the nervous system in hypothermic effect of ergot alkaloids and novocaine. Acta physiol. hung. Suppl. no.6:114-116 1954.

1. Institut für Pharmakologie und Pathophysiologische Physiologie der Medizinischen Universität, Marosvasarhely, und Staatliches Forschungsinstitut für Neurochirurgie, Budapest.

(BODY TEMPERATURE, eff. of drugs on  
ergot alkaloids & procaine, mechanism)

(ERGOT ALKALOIDS, eff.  
on body temperature, hypothermic eff., mechanism)

(PROCAINE, eff.  
on body temperature, hypothermic eff., mechanism)

*Kelemen, A.*

RUMANIA/Pharmacology and Toxicology - General Problems.

V-1

Abs Jour : Ref Jour - Biol., No 21, 1958, 98380

Author : Obal. F., Feszt, Gy., Hones, H., Kelemen, A., Fall, J.,  
Erdei, P.

Inst : -

Title : Investigation of the Effect of a Number of Medicinal  
Preparations by Methods of Conditioned Reflexes.

Orig Pub : Rev. med. (RPR), 1955, 1, No 3, 19-23.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 3 -

KELEMEN, A.

✓ Role of the nervous system in the hyperthermic action of  
 $\beta$ -phenylisopropylamine and 2,4-dinitrophenol. F. Obál, A. M.  
 Kelemen, and Gy. Pászti (Med. Univ., Târgu Mureș, R.R. D  
 mânia). *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 7, 193-210 (1955);  
 cf. Issekutz and Issekutz, *C.A.* 45, 12401. Rats were in-  
 jected daily with hyperthermic doses of either  $\beta$ -phenylisopropylamine (I) or 2,4-dinitrophenol (II) during axonal optic  
 and acoustic stimulation. Conditioned reflexes developed  
 such that the rats conditioned to I became hyperthermic  
 when injected with saline and the rats conditioned with II  
 became hypothermic when injected with saline. The  
 authors had previously demonstrated similar reflex con-  
 ditioning of the O metabolism. S. Ellis

KELEMEN, A.

Role of the nervous system in the hyperthermic action of pentamethyltetrazole. P. Obasi, M. Mures, A. Kelemen, and B. Fall (Med. Univ., Târgu Mures, Romania). *Ann. Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 7, 211-21 (1936); cf. C.A. 49, 13364d. -- Pentamethyltetrazole (I) caused hypothermia in rats and guinea pigs. Low doses of I caused a greater hyperthermia in the guinea pig. The conditioned reflex which was developed with hypothermic doses of I was a skin in temp. S. Fall

(3)



Kelemen, A.

Role of the nervous system in the action of sympatholytic natural and reduced ergot alkaloids. S. Fall, A. Kelemen, and F. Obál (Med. Univ., Targu Mures, Rumania); *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 7, 223-7(1955); cf. preceding abstr.—A conditioned reflex involving hyperthermia was developed with hypothermic doses of ergotamine or dihydroergotamine. S. Ellis

(2)

KELEMEN, A.

( Role of the nervous system in the hypothermic action of procaine. A. Kelemen, Gy. Pászti, and F. Obál (Med. Univ., Târgu Mureș, Rumania). *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 7, 229-44(1955); cf. preceding abstrs. — In guinea pigs and rats procaine caused hypothermia. The conditioned reflex was hypothermia. With small daily doses the conditioning led to a reduced hypothermia or even hyperthermia in response to procaine. S. Ellis

②

KELEMEN, A.

RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology - The Nervous System.

V-10

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, 9049

Author : F. Obal, Gh. Geszt, A. Kelemen, A. Fall

Inst : -

Title : The Role of the Nervous System in the Genesis of Hypothermy Produced by Novocaine and Ergot Alkaloids. A Study Employing the Conditioned Reflex Method.

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari stiint. Acad. RPR Fil. Cluj, 1955, Ser. 2, 6, No 1-2, 133-143

Abstract : A conditioned reflex, produced in rats to the hypothermic effect of ergotoxine (0.1 mg/100 g) or dihydroergotoxine (0.5 mg/100 g), developed as a hyperthermic reaction, and reduced the effect of the preparations. This is explained by the compensatory role of the cerebral cortex. In guinea pigs the similar compensation of the hypothermic effect of novocaine was less strongly marked than in rats. The conditioned reflex to large doses of novocaine (40 mg/100 g

Card 1/2

OBAL, F.,; KELEMEH, A.,; FESZT, Gy.,; Technische Assistenz: F. ACS.

Role of the nervous system in pyretic actions of beta-phenylisopropylamine and of alpha-dinitrophenol. Acta physiol. hung. 7 no.3:199-210 1955.

1. Pharmakologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität, Targu Mures, Rumänien.

(NITROPHENOLS, effects,

alpha-dinitrophenol, pyretic, role of nervous system in animals)

(AMPHETAMINE, effects,

pyretic, role of nervous system in animals)

(BODY TEMPERATURE, effect of drugs on,

amphetamine & alpha-dinitrophenol, role of nervous system in pyretic action)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,

in pyretic action of amphetamine & alpha-dinitrophenol)

OBAL, F.,; MOZES, M.,; KELEMEN, A.,; FALL, S.,; Technisch: Assistenz:  
J. Ravasz.

Role of the nervous system in hypothermic action of pentamethylene-  
tetrazole. Acta physiol. hung. 7 no.3:211-221 1955.

1. Pathophysiologisches Institut und Pharmakologisches Institut der  
Medizinischen Universität, Targu Mures, Rumanien.

(PENTYLENETETRAZOLE, effects,  
hypothermic, role of nervous system)

(BODY TEMPERATURE, effect of drugs on,  
pentylene-tetrazole, role of nervous system in hypothermic  
action.)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,  
in hypothermic action of pentylene-tetrazole)

FALL, S.,; KHELEMAN, A.,; ORAL, F.,; Technischer Mitarbeiter: I. Bustya.

Role of the nervous system in sympatholytic action of Claviceps purpurea alkaloids. Acta physiol. hung. 7 no.3:223-227 1955.

1. Pathophysiologisches Institut und Pharmakologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität, Targu Mures, Rumanien.

(ERGOT ALKALOIDS, effects,

on body temperature, role of nervous system)

(BODY TEMPERATURE, effect of drugs on,

ergot alkaloids, role of nervous system)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,

in body temperature responses to ergot alkaloids)

KELEMEN, A.,; VESZT, Gy.,; ORAL, F.; Technische Assistenten: I. Hegedus und  
F. Acs.

Role of the nervous system in hypothermic action of novocaine.  
Acta physiol. hung. 7 no.3:229-244 1955.

1. Pharmokologisches Institut und Pathophysiologisches Institut  
der Medizinischen Universitat, Targu Mures, Rumanien.

(PROCAINE, effects,

hypothermic, role of nervous system)

(BODY TEMPERATURE, effect of drugs on,

procaine, role of nervous system in hypothermic action)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,

in hypothermic action of procaine)

LUPU, H., Gh., Acad.; KELEMEN, A. Conf.; SEROPIAN, H.

Problems concerning methods of teaching clinical medicine in  
medical schools. Med. int., Bucur. 8 no.3: 323-328 July 56.

(EDUCATION, MEDICAL  
in Rumania, teaching of clin. med.)



KELEMEN, A., Dr.

FURSTNER, Jozsef; KELEMEN, Attila, Dr.

Two cases of scleroma. Ful orr gegogy. 4 no.1:45-46 Mar 58.

1. A Tovarosi Peterfy Sandor u. Korhaz-rendelo Ful-orr-gegeosztal-  
yanak (Foorvos: Fleischmann Laszlo dr.) kozlemenye.  
(RHINOSCLEROMA, case reports,  
in mother & daughter (Hun))

KELEMEN, Agnes M.; SIMON, A.

Microbiological examination of a natural vitamin B<sub>12</sub> antagonist.  
Acta microbiol. acad. sci. hung. 8 no.3:237-242 '61.

1. Research Institute for Pharmaceutical Industry, and Chinoin  
Pharmaceutical and Chemical Works, Budapest.  
(VITAMIN B<sub>12</sub> antag) (PROPIONBACTERIUM)

FEST, T.; KELEMEN, A.; FEST, H.; ALMASI, S.

Experimental research concerning the action of some tranquilizing  
drugs on the thyroid gland. Rev. sci. med. 6 no.3/4:157-160 '61.  
(THYROID GLAND pharmacology) (TRANQUILIZING AGENTS pharmacology)

FEST, T.[Feszt, T.]; FEST, G.[Feszt, G.]; KELEMEN, A.  
ALMASHI, S.[Almanasi, S.] (Tyrgu-Muresh, Rumyniya)

Effect of some antituberculosis drugs on thyroid tissue. Probl.  
endok. i gorm. 8 no.3:40-46 Mv-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz nauchno-issledovatel'skoy stantsii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy  
chlen Akademii nauk Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki D. Mishkol'tsi)

(THYROID GLAND—TUBERCULOSIS)  
(DRUGS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KELEMEN, Agnes M.; CSANYI, E.; SIMON, A.

Microbiological and haematological actions of cyanocobalamine-monocarboxylic acid isomers. Acta physiol. 21 no.2:177-180 '62.

1. Research Institute for Pharmaceutical Industry and Chinoin  
Pharmaceutical and Chemical Works, Budapest.

(VITAMIN B 12 related cpds) (LEUKOCYTES pharmacology)  
(ESCHERICHIA COLI pharmacology)

CSANYI, E.; KELEMEN, Agnes; BORSY, J.

The effect of cyanocobalamine-monocarboxylic acid on hematopoiesis in rats. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 23 no.2:211-217 '63.

1. Forschungsinstitut für die Pharmazeutische Industrie, Budapest.  
(VITAMIN B12) (LEUKOCYTE COUNT) (ERYTHROCYTE COUNT)  
(BONE MARROW) (CELL DIVISION) (METHIONINE) (MANNITOL)  
(BUTYRAN) (ANTIMETABOLITES) (HEMATOPOIESIS)

KELEMEN A

24

ONE  
MACHINERY  
Vol. 11. - 1950  
No. 12, Dec.

4. Kelemen:  
The tasks of machine tool designers in the  
Five Year Plan ..... 6 19  
Comments on the above problem' ..... 19 21

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUPS

RELATIONS

RELATIONSHIP

KELEMEN, Andorne, dr.; KOPNICZKY, Szaniszo

Moisture-resistant phenoplast moulding substances. Elektro-  
technika 55 no.8:358-362 Ag '62.

1. Muanyagipari Kutato Intezet (for Kelemen). 2. Villamosipari  
Kutato Intezet (for Kopniczky).



KELEMEN, Andorne, Jr., tudományos munkatárs; MAGYAR, Laura, H. dr.,  
tudományos munkatárs

A new "B" class insulator in the electric industry. Elektrotechnika  
53 no.5/6:232-234 '60.

1. Szerves Vegyipari és Muanyagipari Kutató Intézet (for Kelemen).
2. Villamosipari Kutató Intézet (for Magyar).

KELEMEN, Antal

Selected chapters from F.Eichler's book entitled "Role of  
building physics in designing." *Épületgépészet* 14 no.1:24-  
28 F '65.

KELEMEN R

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QEP  
MACHINERY  
VOL 111 1951  
No. 2p. 24b.  
No. 4-5 April-May.

31

II Kelemen.  
Ploughing tests with agricultural  
tractors ..... 243 248

ASB-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KELENEN, BELA.

The Zetor 25 K tractor. (Mezogazdasgi Kiado, 1955. 151 p. Budapest) DA Not in PLC

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

GYORGY, L.; SOMKUTI, T.; KELEMEN, B.; BORBELY, L.

The problem of ergotoxin-adrenaline synergism and antagonism; the effect of general anesthesia. Acta physiol. hung. 14 no.3:287-300 1958.

1. Institute of Pharmacology, Medical University, Budapest.

(ERGOT ALKALOIDS

ergotoxine - epinephrine synergism & antag., exper. in cats  
& eff. of anesthetics)

(EPINEPHRINE

epinephrine - ergotoxine synergism & antag., exper. in cats  
& eff. of anesthetics)

(ANESTHETICS, eff.

on exper. on epinephrine - ergotoxine synergism & antag.  
in cats)

GYORGY, L.; BORBELY, L.; ~~KELEMEN~~, B.; SOMKUTI, T.

The adrenergic properties of ergotoxin. Acta physiol. hung. 14 no.4:391-398  
1958.

1. Pharmakologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität, Budapest.

(ERGOT ALKALOIDS, eff.

ergotoxin, paradoxical adrenergic actions (Ger))

(SYMPATHET. NERVOUS SYSTEM, eff. of drugs on  
same)

KELEMEN, E.

"Some Problems of Planning Labor in Industry", P. 12 (TOBETEMELES,  
Vol. 8, No. 5, May 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), IC, Vol. 4,  
No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

KELEHEN, E.

"Record-making" cows. p. 17. (Magyar Mezőgazdaság, Vol. 11, no. 2, Jan. 1956 Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.



KELEFN, E.

Our horned cattle breeding should be of what kind? II. (to be contd.) p. 10.

(Allami Gazdasag. Vol. 9, no. 3, Mar. 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

KELFEN, E.

Our horned-cattle breeding should be of what kind? p. 18. (to be contd.)

(Allami Gazdasag. Vol. 9, no. 4, Apr. 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

KELEKEN, E.

Our horned-cattle breeding should be of what kind? IV.

p. 18 (Allami Gazdasag) Vol. 9, no. 5, May 1957, Budapest, Hungary

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

KELEMEN, E.

Our horned cattle breeding should be of what kind? V. p. 6.  
(ALLAMI GAZDASAG, Vol. 9, no. 6, June 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LG, Vol. 6, no. 9, Sep. 1957. Unc1.

KELEMEN, E.

Our horned-cattle breeding should be of what kind? VI. p. 2.

(Allami Gazdasag. Vol. 9, no. 7, July 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

KELEMEN, E.

Out horned-cattle breeding should be of what kind? VII. p. 4.  
(Allami Gazdasag. Vol. 9, no. 8, Aug. 1957, Budapest, Hungary.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.

KELEMEN, Ede

Gas convector heating as seen by an architect. Epuletgepeszet  
12 no.1/2:45 Mr '63.

HELENY, E. 1949

(Clinic of Internal Med. U. of Szeged)

"Para-Aminobenzoic Acid in Human Leukemias."

Nature, London, 1949 163/4139(328)  
Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 11, No. 11, p. 1475



4

Renal glycosuria caused by *p*-aminosalicylic acid. (Pre-  
liminary report.) Endo, Kikuyu, and Demes. Hahnagel.  
Arch. Intern. Med. 90, 288 (1940). Renal glycosuria was ob-  
served after treatment by *p*-aminosalicylic acid and by *p*-  
aminobenzoic acid. No glycosuria could be observed after  
dosage *p*-aminobenzoic acid in the presence of both amino groups.  
Probably the simultaneous presence of both amino groups  
and benzoate radical is necessary to cause glycosuria.  
Isvan Endo

KELEMEN, E.

DOMOKOS, J.; KELEMEN, E.

Clinical and animal experiments on the prevention of vomiting and of bone marrow damage due to nitrogen mustard by the use of pyridoxin and choline, respectively. Orv.hetil. 91 no.23:712-714 4 Je '50.  
(CML 19:3)

1. Clinic for the Diagnosis of Internal Diseases (Director -- Dr. Bela Purjess) Szeged University.

KELEMEN, M.; IVANYI, J.; MAJOROS, M.

Hyaluronidase limb-edema test on rat; a technique for investigations on permeability. Acta med.hung. 2 no.1:201-204 1951. (CIAML 20:7)

1. Of the Department of Medicine (Director--Prof. G. Hetenyi) of Szeged University.

KELEMEN, E. 1951

"Reaction of Morphine With Serum."

Acta: Medica (Budapest), 1951 2/2(319-232)  
Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 5, No. 10. p. 1183